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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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SUBJECT

Political Information: History of Inner  
Mongolian Republican Temporary Government

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Note: Because previous reports have mentioned the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government without clearly giving its origin and because there is possibility of confusing the various autonomous movements which sprang up in Inner Mongolia after the end of the war, this report is made with the purpose of clarifying the past and present status of this short-lived movement.

At the time of the collapse of the Japanese armies in Chahar and Silingol League officials and former officials of Prince TE's Meng Chiang Government then at Chahar Secondary Yellow Banner (114-47, 42-10), with Buin Dale (Puyingtalai) as their leader, sent messengers to the various banners of Inner Mongolia. Each banner was requested to send delegates to an Inner Mongolia Liberated Areas Meeting. The stated purpose of this meeting was to help the Allies, e.g., Outer Mongolians, Russians, Chinese Communists, Americans and Chinese Nationalists, drive the Japanese from Inner Mongolia. The actual purpose was to change allegiance as quickly as possible and attempt to gain recognition for the Inner Mongolians as an anti-Japanese element in the war. Such action was not considered contradictory to the previous policy of the Inner Mongolians. They had been pro-Japanese only because they were anti-Chinese; the fundamental purpose behind the action of every patriotic Mongol is to achieve Mongolian autonomy in some way. Thus an Inner Mongolian can morally justify any action, regardless of past commitments, provided such action is likely to help Inner Mongolia achieve autonomy.

2. A fair representation of the Chahar and Silingol Leagues' banners was obtained, but not every banner managed to send representatives in time to attend the organization meeting of the "Inner Mongolian Liberated Areas Association," which was accomplished at the Inner Mongolian Liberated Areas Meeting. Outer Mongolians and Soviets watched over the entire proceedings at this meeting but were not actual participants.

3. At the insistence of the Outer Mongolians and the Soviets the headquarters of the Association was moved to Sunit Right Banner (112-53, 42-40), Prince TE's former residence in Silingol League. Note: See explanatory note at end of this report on the possible reason for this move.) When the move of Sunit Right Banner was completed, Lamajabu (Sorinjabu), vice-president of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, came to Sunit Right Banner and persuaded the leaders of the Inner Mongolian Liberated Areas Association to go to Dsemin Uide (111-14, 44-30). There Lamajabu stated there was no need for the continuance of the Inner Mongolian Liberated Areas meeting. He clarified his statement by adding that the Soviets, Outer Mongolians and Chinese had already liberated Inner Mongolia, that now was the time for the Inner

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Mongolians to establish an Inner Mongolian Government. The Inner Mongolian leaders agreed to this and were sent back to Inner Mongolia in about one week.

4. Messengers were again dispatched to the various banners, calling for representatives, and another meeting was held. Because all banners did not send representatives, it was decided that a "Temporary Government" be established until such time that all the banners could be represented. On 9 September 1945 the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government was inaugurated.
5. The Constitution of the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government was simple and short. If the Government had lasted longer, a more detailed constitution with by-laws, etc., would have been written. The most important principle expressed by the constitution was that the Government was to be democratic and ultimately socialistic in form. No mention was made in the constitution of the relationship to be maintained by the Mongolian government with the government of China and/or other nations.
6. Soviet and Outer Mongolian influence at these meetings was recognized by those participating, although there is nothing in documents to prove this. The Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR did not officially or publicly recognize the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government but they did pick the leaders and gave advice to the leaders. The Soviets and Outer Mongolians were much more judicious in their management of the Inner Mongolians than were the Japanese; they exercised the same amount of control over the Inner Mongolians as had the Japanese, but they were much more indirect and tactful in their control.
7. The Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government was doomed to a short life. The Soviets and Outer Mongolians, afraid of international complications, decided to step out of the picture. On 10 October 1945 the Russian military commander of the area and NIEH Jung-chen, commander of the Chin-Ch'a-Chi Headquarters, of the Eighth Route Army, signed an agreement whereby the Chinese Communist troops were allowed to enter Inner Mongolia. Soon after the signing of this agreement, troops of the Eighth Route Army were sent to Sunit Right Banner; the leaders of the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government were sent to Kalgan but soon returned to Sunit Right Banner.
8. At first the Chinese Communists stated that they merely wished to change a few of the personnel of the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government; Buin-Dale was relieved of his position. Immediately thereafter ten or twenty men were sent by the Chinese Communists to take over the rest of the positions in the Government. This changing of personnel was, naturally, not looked upon with great favor by the original members of the Government. It was asked, "By what right could men not in the least representing the Inner Mongolians take over a Government purporting to represent the Inner Mongolians?" The Chinese Communists then told the Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government that its headquarters was to be moved to Kalgan (thereby making it easier for the Chinese Communists to control it.) Once in Kalgan, the Government was disbanded and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Movement Association was established with YUN Tse as its chairman.

25X1 [redacted] None of those Mongols who had started the  
25X1 [redacted]  
25X1 Inner Mongolian Republican Temporary Government were given responsible positions in  
25X1 the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Movement Association.

25X1 [redacted] Note: The movement of the Inner Mongolian Liberated Areas Association head-  
25X1 quarters to Sunit Right Banner at the insistence of the Outer Mongolians and the  
Soviets is significant as an example of the Inner Mongolians' susceptibility to  
"political attraction". Tokyo was replaced by Moscow. It was found necessary to move  
the meeting place of a political nucleus closed to the USSR.

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Previous and also later moves were made for the same reason. During the period of Japanese dominance in the region, Prince TE and the Japanese carried on a political tug-of-war about the location of the capital of the Meng Chiang Government, the Japanese trying to keep Kalgan as the capital because it was nearest to the center of Japanese influence and Prince TE attempting to maintain the capital in Sunil Right Banner, which was farthest from the center of Japanese influence.

In the fall of 1945 the Western Inner Mongolians moved their capital from Kalgan to Peitzemiao (116-10, 42-50) when the Communists captured Kalgan. Subsequently YUN Tse, leader of the Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolian autonomous movement, lost power. (See past and current reports on YUN Tse) In the future the western autonomous movement will probably become less Communistic and more Mongolian in policy and ideals, especially if the Nationalist government pays no attention to requests of the Mongol leaders such as Trinchin Dorjy.

An indication of this tendency away from Communism appeared in October 1946 when YUN Tse asked Jirgalang, who is not a Communist but a former official of Prince TE's government, to become YUN Tse's second in command.

The shift of the political nucleus of the Eastern Inner Mongolians from Wangyehmiao to Hailar last summer seems to be almost entirely the result of the political attraction of Inner Mongolians to the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR. Until the present, the Inner Mongolians of Manchuria have felt that the Outer Mongolians represented two principles: the "racial principle" and communism. The first, the "Mongol race idea", fitted into the Inner Mongolian system of ideology. The second, communism, has not been acceptable. However, to accept Chinese political guidance would also be to accept communism since the Chinese Communists control most of the areas inhabited by the Inner Mongolians and adjacent to the Inner Mongolians. Besides, the Nationalists have done nothing to curry favor with the Mongols. Consequently the Inner Mongolians have chosen between the "lesser of two evils" by gravitating toward the Mongolian People's Republic and away from China.)

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